

Frequently Asked Questions:

Q. What should I bring to my appointment with my probation officer?

A. Report cards, employment (pay stub), treatment reports, community service sheets, and payment receipts.

Q: Can I get off Probation early?

A: Yes. If you are making good progress and are compliant with probation, your probation officer may ask the Judge to grant you an early termination at half time.

Q. Can I travel or move out of state?

A. Yes, however, you may not travel or move out of state without prior written permission from your Probation Officer. Transferring your probation to another state is allowed, however arrangements need to be made in advance.

Q. Can I have a firearm or weapons?

A. **NO.** Anyone on supervised probation may not possess firearms or deadly weapons to include, throwing or hunting knives, or martial arts weapons. Possess also means having these items in your residence, even if they do not belong to you.

Q. Do the parents have any responsibilities when their child is on probation?

A. The parents are responsible for monthly probation assessment fees, restitution payments, counseling fees, and detention fees. They are responsible to insure a safe access to their residence and are required to provide transportation for their child to all court-ordered programming and court hearings.

Contact Us

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MOHAVE COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

PROTECT THE PUBLIC
SERVE JUSTICE
CHANGE LIVES





PROBATION

Probation comes from the Latin word *probatio* – *onis*; which means “**to prove**”. It is a method of allowing a person adjudicated delinquent to remain in the community under supervision of a probation officer. It is a suspended sentence. This period of time is designed to allow the youth the opportunity to show the court and community that he/she can remain law abiding. If the juvenile does not remain law abiding, the original sentence can be imposed and the youth can be committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).

Standard Probation

-Curfew -Attend school - Pay Fees/Restitution
 -No Lawless Associations -Home Visits
 -Office Appointments - Drug Testing -Treatment
 -Community Service -Suspended Detention Days

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) Adds: -House Arrest & 32- hour work week; increased contacts.

Juvenile Drug Court

Intervention program requiring frequent drug testing for illegal substances and weekly court hearings, accountability and consistency are reinforced through a variety of incentives and consequences.

Joint & Several Restitution

Per Arizona State Law: Each juvenile in a legal action is responsible for the entire amount of damages being pursued by the plaintiff, regardless of the individual share of damages actually caused by each juvenile.

Going to Court

- Advisory Hearing – Initial Appearance
 - Financial Statement is required
 - Rights Read/Attorney Appointed
 - Conditional Release/Detained
- Adjudicatory Hearing
 - Plea/Admission or Denial/Trial
 - Conditional Release/Detained
 - Dispositional Interview ordered after admission or finding of delinquency
- Disposition Hearing - Sentencing
 - Court Imposes Sanctions

The Hearings above are listed in the order they occur and list what is required from you or will happen in the course of that hearing.

Your Right to Privacy

While on probation, you will not be afforded full protection under the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution. Probation officers have the power to search your person, your property (including computers and cell phones), as well as your residence. Probation officers do not need warrants to enter, search, or seize a probationer's property. Probation officers may enter your residence at any time, and you do not have to be at home for them to enter. Probation officers may detain everyone in your residence for their safety while at your residence. In essence, anything you have access to, your probation officer has access to. If your probation officer finds prohibited items in your residence, and determines that you have access to them, it is a violation of probation.

Even if your parents do not own the residence where you are staying, all of the same rules apply. If you are living there, it is considered your residence.

It is your responsibility to know who you are associating with, abide by your court-ordered curfew, remain drug-free and to understand and follow all other conditions of your probation.